

existing subway it can do so by selecting some other avenue than Lexington and by beginning that connection at Forty-first instead of Forty-second street. The report closed by saying:

The conclusion reached by your committee upon the character of the route is therefore that the present plan of the proposed extension of the Hudson and Manhattan Company from Thirty-third street to the Grand Central Station will not interfere with any plans which this commission has in mind for the construction of independent subways or of extensions to the present subway, and there is practically no possibility that it will interfere with any lines that may be planned in the future. It will cause the Interborough company to abandon an eight foot pipe gallery recently constructed between the subway and the street, but as this was built without legal authority its existence cannot be urged as a reason why the extension of the Hudson and Manhattan subway should not be granted.

Your committee considers the extension desirable, for it will enable persons arriving over the New York Central road, the Steinway tunnel, the proposed Broadway-Lexington avenue subway or the present Interborough subway to pass south to any part of Sixth avenue and make a quick connection with the transcontinental roads in New Jersey. It will, of course, similarly accommodate traffic proceeding in the reverse direction.

President McAdoo of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, when he was informed last night of the action of the commission, said:

We are very much gratified with the report of the committee of the Public Service Commission in favor of our Grand Central extension and are willing to accept the levels they recommend.

In negotiation with the committee we acceded to their request that our line be depressed at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street so that ample room will be left at that point for the construction of a city subway below the present subway and above our existing room for any extension of the Steinway tunnel. At Madison avenue we have also acceded to the committee's desire that our line be located deep enough to permit the construction of a north and south subway below the present subway and above our existing room for any extension of the Steinway tunnel. At Madison avenue we have also acceded to the committee's desire that our line be located deep enough to permit the construction of a north and south subway below the present subway and above our existing room for any extension of the Steinway tunnel.

At Broadway and Thirty-third street we take a low level so that a north and south subway in Broadway can be built overhead. In fact the location of our line as recommended by the committee is such that it will interfere with any extension of the present subway or with the construction of any future subways either by the city or by private capital.

The report of the committee is so clear and convincing that comment on our part seems superfluous.

NEWLANDS WARNS RAILROADS.

The Senator Tells Rocky Mountain Club That Roosevelt Sentiment Remains.

The members of the Rocky Mountain Club, which organized ten years ago by men from the mining States and has an eye on John of the Waldorf, were the guests of John Hays Hammond, its president, at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. Seated around the tables were many who have dug wealth out of the mountains, mining engineers and capitalists, men from Colorado's cañons and men from the cañons of lower New York. They all joined in toasting the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies and the regions whence their wealth has come.

There were about 150 at the dinner, including three United States Senators. Around a horseshoe shaped head table sat Mr. Hammond, were Senators Newlands and Nixon of Nevada and Heyburn of Idaho, William R. Hearst, Paul Morgan, John C. Montgomery, William B. Thompson, Adolph Lewisohn and E. M. Aruch.

Among the other guests were Charles R. Flint, Barton Sewell, L. V. Shearer, Edwin Hawley, F. A. Heinze, M. F. Laflin, Nikola Tesla, Charles D. Walcott, B. R. Thayer, E. A. Willse, Sidney A. Witherbee, John H. Snyder, G. E. Geroux, Thomas B. Hardin, Thomas H. Leggett, Cortlandt E. Palmer, Prof. William E. Hadden, O. B. Perry, Henry G. Davis, James Duncan Leys and A. N. C. Treadgold.

John C. Montgomery, who acted as toastmaster, caused a laugh when he said that Mr. Hammond had asked that politics be barred. Mr. Hammond is supposed to be greatly interested in politics at the present time.

"It has been the supreme aim of the Rocky Mountain Club to preserve Western traditions," said Mr. Hammond. "Here our sensibilities, dulled by sordid aspirations, are revived. Here, alone of all the clubs, we find time to indulge in the amenities of Western and Southern life. In this club there are many men who have traveled in strange lands. This is a unique club."

Mr. Hammond predicted that the Rocky Mountain Club would become one of the most successful in this country. Senator Newlands said the railroad has been having a hard time. But they have made it harder by their own action," he said. "Yesterday I read in the paper that a great railroad magnate had just returned from the West and I heard something about an inebriate Senator. Then there was an explanation this morning. It's amazing what history has been made. This great railroad constructor says that our Congress should be directed toward regulating the Government."

Well, we'll try to regulate both. The railroad are entitled to a fair compensation. They must realize that this legislation is the work of public agents and they must submit to the proper use of the law. The time is coming when the country will be covered with a network of railroads, and it is not at all improbable that the country will take the view that the people should own the railroads as it has the highways. We have the power of regulation and we have the power to construct roads ourselves. Those two facts should be considered. The necessity for this will be averted but it will be averted only by the wisdom of the transportation managers of the country. They must realize that they can't be dominant in the country. The power can be demand even equality with the Government."

The people will demand obedience. Though Roosevelt is more congenial to the sentiment of the country remains the same. The lion is just disappearing over the horizon, shaking his mane and tail, and the forests are full of the cries of the beasts he tried to tame. But the will of the country is fixed. It will move determinedly on, and I trust that our great controllers of finance will realize it.

"We must have the best tribunals for this regulation. Under such conditions no man of property can fear anything. It will be a wise, a strong, a progressive movement that will not retard our prosperity."

Senator Newlands apologized for being serious and then sat down.

The problem just discussed is altogether academic, said toastmaster Montgomery apparently as a mild rebuke at the excursion into politics by the senator.

Judge K. R. Babbitt, Senator Heyburn and William R. Hearst made short speeches.

Black Opals for Easter

Messrs. Marcus & Co. have now on view their second exhibition of Black Opals, set with enamels, with diamonds and with interesting gold mountings. No lover of gems could fail to be pleased by the gift of one of these gems. Specimen stones for men's scarfpins cost about \$300, while less pretentious stones cost \$25 and even less. Mounted in pendants, brooches and necklaces for ladies' wear the prices vary greatly. A handsome specimen in enamels would cost about \$500, while diamond settings would be more costly.

MARCUS & CO.

JEWELERS & GOLDSMITHS
Fifth Avenue cor. 45th Street, New York.

OLD DEBEVOISE HOME BURNED

Ill Fated Mansion of a Once Prominent Long Island Family Destroyed.

The old Debevoise homestead which for more than a hundred years stood on Blisville Hill, Long Island City, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and old residents immediately began recalling stirring incidents of local history in which the home and the Debevoise family figured. The house was built when the Debevoise family was in its flower. There for generations open house was maintained almost continuously. In 1890 Harry B. Debevoise was elected Mayor of Long Island City. He is described as a "country gentleman of the old school." He entertained with an open hand, and unscrupulous politicians, it is said, took advantage of his generosity, the upshot of which was that the Mayor was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and marched off to the Queens county jail, which could be seen from the old homestead. He spent several months in and out of the old jail while the political factions fought.

It was while he was in jail that Henry Rugg, a negro who was charged with murdering the Mabies at Brookville, made his spectacular escape from the old jail. Mayor Debevoise, a prisoner in the jail at the time, tried to intercept the fleeing negro and was knocked down. Rugg was recaptured after one of the most exciting man hunts ever conducted in this part of the country and later was hanged in the jail from which he escaped.

Following Mayor Debevoise's downfall the old homestead passed into other hands, and ill fortune, it is said, pursued the succeeding tenants. A family named Carroll, who moved into the house all died away one after another, while Mrs. Carroll on the day of the burial of one of her family fell and broke one of her legs.

On her first trip out of doors following the accident the fell again and this time broke both legs. Of late years the old mansion has fallen into decay. Mrs. Nellie Kantle with her children and aged mother were occupants of the house until yesterday. It took some time for the firemen to get to the place and in the meantime the flames had gutted the old building. The loss is put at \$2,500. The house was owned by N. Thompson of Manhattan.

FIRE ON FIFTH AVE. CORNER.

The Bristol Building at Forty-second Street Damaged About \$10,000.

The Bristol Building, formerly the Hotel Bristol, at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, was last night damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000. The fire started between the roof and the ceiling of the top floor, which is the seventh, and the entire roof was burned off before the firemen got the blaze under control.

Charles Hallen, a photographer on the top floor, was at work at 8 o'clock in his studio. When alarmed by the barking of his bull pup he went into an adjoining room and saw flames. He ran into the hall and shouted. Hallen and a watchman hatched up a line of hose from the reel on the landing and turned on the water, but the hose burst.

By that time the firemen had arrived and came up stairs as fast as they could. On the stairs they met five girls from the millinery shop of Mme. Rose Tuch, which was on the top floor but the girls didn't stop to tell their story. They were discovered by the firemen as they were going down. Mme. Tuch was trailing along behind and when she and the girls reached the third floor on their way down the electric lights went out. Mme. Tuch fainted and had to be carried out but the others got out unaided.

The firemen attached their own hose to the stand pipe and soon had a good fire going. The fire was of considerable work before they completed their job.

GIRL OF 15 TRIES SUICIDE.

Takes Poison in a Park Near Orange—Reason Not Known.

ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Physicians of the Orange Memorial Hospital this afternoon saved the life of fifteen-year-old Bertha Brehne of 60 Houston street, Newark, who stole away from home, went to the South Mountain Park reservation and tried to commit suicide with poison. Why she wanted to die is a mystery. She is too ill to be questioned. The police will try to get her story to-morrow morning. Her father told the doctors that he had no idea why she should attempt to kill herself.

Inspector James Thompson and several of his detectives raided the Colma A. C., 232 West 118th street, last night. Eddie Smith and James Travers, the principals in the preliminary bout, the referee and the timekeeper were taken to the West 125th street station and held in \$500 bail.

Arrested as Prizefighters.

Inspector James Thompson and several of his detectives raided the Colma A. C., 232 West 118th street, last night. Eddie Smith and James Travers, the principals in the preliminary bout, the referee and the timekeeper were taken to the West 125th street station and held in \$500 bail.

Two Hundred Negroes Vaccinated. Board of Health doctors had a hard time last night vaccinating persons in several houses in West Fifty-ninth street between Eighth and Columbus avenues. Up to midnight, with the assistance of the reserves of the West Forty-seventh street police station, they had corralled some two hundred of the negroes who live in the street and scratched their arms.

Two cases of smallpox were removed from one of the houses in the street two days ago, and the vaccine raid of last night was in consequence.

Correct Dress for Men

We are often asked why we feature shirts, ready to wear or to order, yet sell clothing ready to wear only.

The answer is simple—a shirt can be altered only in minor details; the expert tailors we employ can, and do, alter our ready-to-wear clothes, with complete satisfaction to the purchaser.

George G. Brannen
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

Supervisors Ignore Civil Service Rules. RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—The Suffolk county Board of Supervisors ignored the civil service rules last night in appointing Edgar Rogers of Bridgehampton to the office of County Superintendent of Highways, which was created recently. They passed over three other men who stood ahead of him on the civil service list of eligibles. Judge Griffing, counsel for the board, told the Supervisors that the commission's rules were very strict, but they decided that Rogers was the man for the place, rules or no rules.

QUOTE TAFT ON THE BOYCOTT

LEGAL POINTS DISCUSSED AT CIVIC FEDERATION MEETING.

Gompers Drops In, Asks the Speakers if They Have a Grudge Against the President and Says Every Man's Patriotic Duty is to Hold or Bestow.

The primary and secondary boycott and their effects on labor and capital and the public were discussed at considerable length yesterday afternoon and part of the evening at a meeting called by the New York Council of the National Civic Federation in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 303 Broadway.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made his appearance at the meeting unexpectedly, but was not listed among the speakers. He sat in a conspicuous place and took copious notes. Of the four speakers at least three were or had been lawyers, and Gompers had an opportunity to reply to them.

John Bates Clark, professor of political economy of Columbia, started off by saying that the primary boycott was something to be not merely tolerated but encouraged. Whether it took the negative form of not buying goods made by non-union labor or the positive one of buying goods carrying the trade label, it had an economic effect of great value.

"The requirements of trade unions in general increase the cost of production," he continued. "The label is a voucher for such an increase. If organized workers wish to assume the extra costs thus entailed there is every reason why they should be allowed to do it."

THE TRAIL OF A LONESOME MAN.

The Whole Sad Story as It Was Told to a Lenient Magistrate.

William Dakin has an actress for a wife and when she went away with a show to Boston three weeks ago Dakin became lonesome. He told Magistrate Steinert about it in the Jefferson Market court yesterday.

"I got lonesome and lonesome," said Dakin, "and last night I went out to try and forget my sorrows. After they were effectively quenched—you know, your Honor, it's a hard job to quench a real lively sorrow—I started for home about 5 o'clock this morning."

"I didn't hear any little birds sing, but when I got almost home I spied a big thing standing up in a doorway and grinning at me. No man will stand for being laughed at, so I draws off and slugs the thing. Imagine my surprise when I heard some glass smash and found that I had busted a showcase. It was just about six feet tall and full of teeth and funny things that kept on grinning."

"I was scared then for fear I might be arrested and I thought the best way to hide the break was to take it home with me. I picked it up and lugged it to my house at 223 West Thirty-fourth street. It was hard work getting it up the steps and four flights of stairs, but I managed it. Then I stood it in the corner of my room and didn't know anything more until this morning when I awoke and found that I was doing with showcase in my room. I told him it was my showcase, but that didn't satisfy him, so I told the truth."

Dr. John Dixon, a dentist, who owns the showcase, said he didn't wish to discuss the complaint of larceny against Dakin, and Magistrate Steinert discharged him.

Detective Nicolay, who went up from Headquarters to investigate the case, said he was missing, trailed it from 237 West Thirty-fourth street, the dentist's office, to Dakin's house, a few doors away, by the way, he had finished his work on the sidewalk and was dragged along the trail led up the steps and into the house. It was as easy a trail as any detective could wish for.

WALTER DREW, ATTORNEY FOR THE NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION, REPLIED TO THE QUESTION: "HAS ANY PORTION OF SOCIETY BEEN RIGHTLY CORRESPONDING WITH THE SO-CALLED SECONDARY BOYCOTT WERE LEGAL, HE SAID, BUT COMBINATIONS WERE ILLEGAL."

Reuben D. Silliman, a lawyer, spoke on the same subject and practically to the same effect. His address, he said, had written to Judge Taft and the replies, in which Mr. Taft agreed with him as to the illegality of the compulsion of third parties to favor themselves in a labor dispute. Mr. Taft had written:

"I am convinced by long thought over that compulsion of third persons against their will is the nub of the offence of boycott."

Walter Drew, attorney for the National Metal Trades Association, replied to the question: "Has any portion of society been rightly corresponding with the so-called secondary boycott were legal, he said, but combinations were illegal."

Mr. Drew said that if a portion of society organizes and through organization acts in concert and a common end it becomes in the eyes of the law a combination. He also quoted largely from decisions of Judge Taft and others as to the legal and illegal in combining of labor or other combinations, much of which was not new to some of the audience. He denounced the boycott as a lawless and a common end. Gompers was asked if he wanted to reply. He mounted the platform, and glaring at the speakers said:

"As it is now late and everybody must want to get away I would like to know if the audience wants to hear me."

Several in the audience shouted affirmative replies, and still glaring at the speakers he said:

"I feel out of place here as the speakers were lawyers. I am not a lawyer and cannot handle matters in a legal way, but I have heard some lawyers who don't seem to be as badly off as I am in that way. Some of you are fond of quoting from Judge Taft. What I want to know is, why you have such a grudge against Mr. Taft?"

The speakers had been at great pains to try to show that the boycott was wrong, but they did not give the other side. He was a member of the National Civic Federation of the boycott, but they said nothing about the blacklist or the lookout. If the workers could not have their rights in their constitution and a good safety valve, such men as John Mitchell helped to develop, would be destroyed.

"You have all heard no doubt," he said, "that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has modified the injunction of Judge Gould in the Bucks Store and Range Company case. Mr. Van Cleave will not yield by strike or appeal to the nine judges of the Supreme Court. His motives will be to do so and wage patronage is his own. I can hold it or bestow it myself or in combination with others."

Timothy Healey, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, got up and said he was sorry he came. He said that he had heard only one side, he declared.

Healey then moved that some day be set apart for a discussion on the subject. The motion was carried.

Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who presided at the meeting, was the last to the speakers, which was carried, and then he declared the meeting adjourned.

BOYS' STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Bill Offered to Continue the Commission to Select a Site.

ALBANY, April 2.—A bill introduced to-day by Majority Leader Merritt of the Assembly proposes the continuation of the commission created to select a site for the New York State Training School for Boys. The commission is to report to the Legislature in 1910 a bill covering plans for the proposed institution, including provisions for its management. The plan and specifications must be approved by the Governor, the president of the State Board of Charities and the State Fiscal Supervisor. The chairman of the commission is to select a site for the school, and the other members \$10 a day, while actually employed and expenses. The bill also appropriates \$1,250,000.

The Assembly has ordered to a third reading the bill recommended by the Cassidy commission which investigated the financial condition of New York city, except the bills providing for a central purchasing board and uncollected taxes.

Supervisors Ignore Civil Service Rules.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—The Suffolk county Board of Supervisors ignored the civil service rules last night in appointing Edgar Rogers of Bridgehampton to the office of County Superintendent of Highways, which was created recently. They passed over three other men who stood ahead of him on the civil service list of eligibles. Judge Griffing, counsel for the board, told the Supervisors that the commission's rules were very strict, but they decided that Rogers was the man for the place, rules or no rules.

NEED FOR YEAR OLD MURDER.

Greene and His Companion Charged With Killing Cambridge Girl.

Boston, April 2.—The mysterious murder of Annie Mullins, a young Cambridge domestic, in Arlington on the night of March 27, 1905, appears to have been explained through the arrest to-day of two young men, one of whom declared that his companion committed the crime.

Peter Delorey, aged 18, of Somerville, one of the prisoners, declared that Diemelis Spiropoulos, a Greek barber, 20 years old, killed the girl.

When the Greek heard the confession recited he fell on the floor of the police station, writhing and groaning. He made no statement. The Greek has been working as a barber in Manchester, N. H., under the alias of James Mantir since the crime. Delorey has been under surveillance for about a month, the detectives trying to locate the Greek.

Miss Mullins was employed by Prof. von Jagemann, professor of German philology at Harvard, and was 26 years old. Delorey said he and the Greek met the girl in North Cambridge. She spoke to them, evidently believing they were acquaintances, and together the three strolled to Arlington, where they entered a vacant field. Delorey says that Miss Mullins and the Greek then went into a sand pit, where he heard Spiropoulos hit the girl.

Later, Delorey says, the Greek rejoined him, his hands being covered with blood, and threatened to kill Delorey if he ever told what had happened. The pair then fled, reaching Billerica, where they separated, the Greek going to Manchester and Delorey returning to Boston.

In Billerica the two young men went to a farm, where they told of the finding of a girl's body in a gravel pit in Cambridge. The body was not discovered until March 29, twenty-four hours after they had related this story, and it was through the farm people that the police got their first clues as to the murderer.

The Greek was lured to Boston by means of a decoy letter and his companion was captured without difficulty. The Greek will be charged with murder in the Cambridge court to-morrow and Delorey will be arraigned as an accomplice. The girl's throat was cut four times. For nearly a year the police worked on this case and many people were forced to prove alibi.

Peter Downey, a motorman who was acquainted with the girl, was questioned several times by the police, and he bears a strong resemblance to Downey, and it is believed this caused her to speak to him on the night of the murder.

BY MACKAY'S HYDRANT.

Private Water Connection Prevents Spread of a Bad Fire at Roslyn, L. I.

ROSLYN, L. I., April 2.—The private hydrant at the entrance of Clarence H. Mackay's estate saved the village from a disastrous fire early this morning. As it was two factories, a hotel and an ice-house were destroyed. The hydrant at Mr. Mackay's place was the only one available and the firemen had to travel 2,900 feet of hose from it to the blazing buildings. A chemical engine was also used.

The blaze started in the boiler room of the Nassau Concrete Company's factory near the Long Island Railroad station. Half of the building was used as a grain storehouse and a large quantity of grain belonging to the J. F. Stapleton Grain Company was stored there. The flames spread rapidly and the building, an old two-story wooden structure, was soon all ablaze.

The flames then leaped to the adjoining factory of the Roslyn Pickle Company, a two-story wooden building. The pickle factory went as fast as had the other building and flying embers set fire to the three-story hotel across the street. The hotel was a new building and was conducted by Thomas Bogart, a Pole. It was totally destroyed, as was also the icehouse of Charles W. Woodin.

A locomotive came from Jamaica and pulled a string of freight cars to the railroad station out of the danger zone. The loss was about \$30,000.

LOST HIS LIFE NEEDLESSLY.

Brooklyn Man Dies Searching for Flanerie Who Had Escaped From Burning Home.

Thomas White, 22 years old, of 112 Baltic street, Brooklyn, lost his life in a fire early yesterday morning in the four story double tenement at 94 to 100 Baltic street. He was engaged and soon to be married to Mary White, 17 years of age, who lived with her family in the tenement, and his anxiety over her safety brought him on a run to the burning house. He was seen by Policeman McCarthy of the 4th street station upstairs through the smoke, but was overcome on reaching the second floor and was found dead after the fire had been extinguished. Miss White and all the other members of the family had already escaped before the young man had come to their rescue.

Policeman McCarthy, who discovered the blaze, said that Policeman Ahern did heroic work in saving the lives of the imperiled occupants of the building, of whom twenty-six were children. Several of the escapes were made by the roof and down the fire escapes. The blaze started among some rubbish in the cellar and the flames shot up the airshaft. The loss amounted to \$10,000.

CIGARETTE FIEND A FIREBUG.

Boy Who Set Fire at Standard Oil Works Smokes 75 a Day, He Says.

In the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday William Reddy, 19 years old, confessed that he had a hand in the three alarm fire that occurred on Sunday about a month ago in the Standard Oil works in Williamsburg. He was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of arson in the third degree, as the evidence bore out his earnest declaration that he hadn't set that part of the fire which resulted in the death of Battalion Chief Graham.

As Reddy said he had been drinking on his left hand caught Judge Fawcett's eye. "Hold up your hand," he ordered.

In answer to questions Reddy admitted that he was a cigarette fiend. He had been smoking when he was 6 years old, he said, and now smokes an average of seventy-five a day and often wakes up at night and takes a few cigarettes.

Judge Fawcett said he would attend to the boy's case on Monday.

Mene Wallace, Eskimo, Found.

Mene Wallace, the Eskimo boy for whom R. Chester Beecroft had the police send out a general alarm Thursday night, was found in Manhattan College yesterday afternoon. He has been a student at Manhattan since February 1, and on Monday night left from his boarding house at 250 West Forty-fourth street. Mr. Beecroft has paid the Eskimo's bills at the boarding house, thought that some circus had kidnapped the young man or else the striking students had forced him to go off with them. He came in with the other boys who go back to college April 15, when the vacation is over.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is

Exhaustive Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on every

6th Avenue, New York

I cannot conceive of any higher endorsement of a piano than to be selected and used by an organization composed of such distinguished artists as is the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"When I hear the WEBER Piano played, I do not wonder that it has been the choice of this great company for ten years."

So writes Andreas Dippel, the Administrative Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Co.

The Opera Sale of Weber Pianos

Now taking place at Aeolian Hall

Gives you the opportunity to choose from the pianos used personally by the greatest singers of the world.

These pianos are the latest case designs and the finest examples of piano craftsmanship ever produced by the famous Weber factory.

From its very nature, such an opportunity can occur but once a year.

The Aeolian Co. Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave. Near 34th St., New York

ANNULS GOV. FORT'S ORDER.

Court Prevents Col. Hine From Commanding First Brigade.

TREKTON, N. J., April 2.—Chief Justice Gummere signed an order to-day restraining the further execution of Gov. Fort's order of yesterday directing Col. Edward W. Hine to assume command of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J. The order was served upon Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, division commander, this afternoon, and he directed that the executive order should not be promulgated from division headquarters.

The application to Chief Justice Gummere was made by ex-Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter on behalf of Gen. Edward A. Campbell, former commander of the First Brigade, who is contesting the constitutionality of the act under which he and other officers of the National Guard were retired for age.

This is the first occasion in many years when the courts have undertaken to question the enforcement of any order issued by the Governor as commander in chief of the National Guard. There have been intimations that Gov. Fort would order the arrest of Gen. Campbell should he persist in attempting to act as brigade commander. With the aid of the courts, however, the General seems to have a tactical advantage in the military skirmish of a contest that is engaging the attention of the whole guard.

It is a good piece of work. There is one corner of a foot where two women go over backward and some members of the committee were impressed by the display of legs at this point. We don't ask that this scene be cut, but would like to see the picture again.

Thirty-five feet of a picture called "The Orange Growers" was pruned out. In the report made by John Collier, executive chairman of the board, appears the following paragraph:

"This is a good piece of work. There is one corner of a foot where two women go over backward and some members of the committee were impressed by the display of legs at this point. We don't ask that this scene be cut, but would like to see the picture again."

CENSORING THE PICTURES.

One Scene So Impressed the Board That It Requests a Second View.

The second meeting of the Board of Censors of Motion Pictures was held yesterday at the offices of the Motion Picture Patents Company, 80 Fifth avenue. Twenty-two thousand feet, the latest output of the European and American licensed manufacturers, was examined, and one picture of 1,000 feet, entitled "Theodore Yarns to Be a Tough," though it had no reference to hunting in Africa, was condemned as "brutal," and was discarded.

Thirty-five feet of a picture called "The Orange Growers" was pruned out. In the report made by John Collier, executive chairman of the board, appears the following paragraph:

"This is a good piece of work. There is one corner of a foot where two women go over backward and some members of the committee were impressed by the display of legs at this point. We don't ask that this scene be cut, but would like to see the picture again."

DIED.